

An exact fluid model for relativistic electron beams: The many moments case.

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An interesting and satisfactory fluid model has been proposed in literature for the the description of relativistic electron beams. It was obtained with 14 independent variables by imposing the entropy principle and the relativity principle. Here the case is considered with an arbitrary number of independent variables, still satisfying the above mentioned two principles; these lead to conditions whose general solution is here found. We think that the results satisfy also a certain ordering with respect to a smallness parameter ϵ measuring the dispersion of the velocity about the mean; this ordering generalizes that appearing in literature for the 14 moments case.

1 Introduction

Amendt and Weitzner proposed in [1] and [2] the following system of quasi-linear partial differential equations

$$\partial_\alpha V^\alpha = 0, \quad \partial_\alpha T^{\alpha\beta} = e F^{\beta\alpha} V_\alpha, \quad \partial_\alpha A^{\alpha\beta\gamma} = 2e T_\alpha^{(\beta} F^{\gamma)\alpha}, \quad (1)$$

to describe the behavior of relativistic electron beams, where V^α is the particle flux vector, $T^{\alpha\beta}$ is the energy-momentum tensor, $F^{\beta\alpha}$ is the electromagnetic field tensor, e is the electron charge and $A^{\alpha\beta\gamma}$ represents the tensor of fluxes. Let's consider the counterpart of the above variables in statistical mechanics. They are defined as moments of the distribution function $f(x^\alpha, p^\alpha)$,

$$V^\alpha = \int f p^\alpha dP, \quad T^{\alpha\beta} = \int f p^\alpha p^\beta dP, \quad A^{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \int f p^\alpha p^\beta p^\gamma dP, \quad (2)$$

where p^α is the four-momentum of the particle so that we have $p^\alpha p_\alpha = -m^2$ and $dP = \sqrt{-g} \frac{dp_1 dp_2 dp_3}{p_0}$ is the invariant element of the momentum space; m is the particle mass. From eqs. (2) the following “trace condition” holds:

$$A^{\alpha\beta\gamma} g_{\beta\gamma} = -m^2 V^\alpha. \quad (3)$$

The closure proposed by Amendt and Weitzner in [1] and [2] is covariant, complete and satisfies the above mentioned ordering with respect to ϵ ; the resulting system is hyperbolic, but it satisfies the trace condition only approximately. In [3] and [4] a new closure has been found. It is very satisfactory because it satisfies exactly the condition (3) and leads to a symmetric hyperbolic system, but imposes the entropy principle only up to second order with respect to thermodynamical equilibrium. In [5] the same result has been achieved but up to whatever order. Here the exact general solution for the **many moments** case is found, satisfying all these conditions up to whatever order. Extension to very many moments are needed in order to improve on the results of ordinary thermodynamics, as shown in [6], page 197. Moreover, we will exploit general equations so that the results may be applied also to other materials even if different from electron beams.

For the case with many moments we have to choose an even number M and an odd number N ; after that the equations are

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\alpha A^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M} = I^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M}, \\ \partial_\alpha B^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} = I^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N}. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Equations involving lower order tensors are already included in (4) because of the following trace conditions (5).

All the tensors appearing in the above equations are symmetric and $M+N$ is odd in order to obtain independent equations. The counterparts of these variables in statistical mechanics are

$$A^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M} = \int f p^\alpha p^{\alpha_1} \ldots p^{\alpha_M} dP, \quad B^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} = \int f p^\alpha p^{\alpha_1} \ldots p^{\alpha_N} dP,$$

from which the trace conditions follows

$$-m^2 A^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_{M-2}} = A^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M} g_{\alpha_{M-1}\alpha_M}, \quad -m^2 B^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_{N-2}} = B^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N} g_{\alpha_{N-1}\alpha_N}. \quad (5)$$

Let us define the maximum trace of a tensor as the trace of the trace ... of the trace of this tensor, so many times as possible. The maximum traces of $I^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M}$ and of $I^{\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N}$ are zero, so that the maximum traces of eqs. (4) are the conservation laws of mass and of momentum-energy.

Now there are less independent components in the eqs. (4) than in the variables $A^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_M}$ and $B^{\alpha\alpha_1\ldots\alpha_N}$, so that relations between these variables are needed; aim to find them is called “closure problem”. We investigate this problem following a commonly used procedure in Extended Thermodynamics, i.e., to impose the supplementary conservation law

$$\partial_\alpha h^\alpha = \sigma \geq 0, \quad (6)$$

that must hold true for all the solutions of the system (4). As a bonus we will obtain a symmetric hyperbolic system with nice mathematical properties, such as well-posedness of the Cauchy problem and continuous dependence on the initial data (see [7]). By using a property proved by Friedrichs,

Lax and Liu [8], [9], [10], we obtain that eq. (6) amounts in assuming the existence of parameters $\lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M}$ e $\mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N}$, called Lagrange Multipliers, such that

$$dh^\alpha = \lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} dA^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} + \mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} dB^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N}, \quad (7)$$

$$\lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} I^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} + \mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} I^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} \geq 0,$$

where h^α is the entropy-(entropy flux) 4-vector.

We follow now an idea developed by Boillat, Ruggeri and Strumia which they applied in different physical contexts concerning both the classical [11] and the relativistic case [12], [13]. In other words, we define

$$h'^\alpha = -h^\alpha + \lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} A^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} + \mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} B^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N}, \quad (8)$$

and take the Lagrange Multipliers as independent variables. In this way eq. (7)₁ becomes

$$dh'^\alpha = A^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} d\lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} + B^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} d\mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N},$$

from which

$$A^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} = \frac{\partial h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M}}, \quad B^{\alpha\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N} = \frac{\partial h'^\alpha}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N}}. \quad (9)$$

In this way the tensors appearing in the balance equations (4) are found as functions of the parameters $\lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M}$ and $\mu_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_N}$, called also mean field, as soon as h'^α is known. So it remains to find the exact general expression for h'^α such that both members of eq. (9) are symmetric; some steps in this direction will be done in section 3. It will be necessary to distinguish between the cases $N=1$ and $N > 1$; the first of these will be analyzed in section 5, the other in section 6. Their treatment needs some useful theorems which will be proved in section 4. In the next section we will consider the definition of equilibrium and the implication of the above conditions in this state. At last conclusions will be drawn.

We consider necessary to mention also the important context of which the present paper becomes a part, i.e., Extended Thermodynamics. To this end we conclude this section by citing the pioneering papers [14] for the classical context and [15] for the relativistic one, and also the important book [6] which contains many results in this context. We reccomand to reed also the important paper [16] by Geroch and Lindbloom.

2 Definition of equilibrium and properties

Equilibrium is defined as the state described by the independent variables λ and μ_α such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M} &= \lambda g_{(\beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \beta_{M-1} \beta_M)} (-m^2)^{-\frac{M}{2}}, \\ \mu_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_N} &= \mu g_{(\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \dots \beta_{N-1} \beta_N)} (-m^2)^{-\frac{N-1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

from which it follows

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 2 \frac{(M-1)!!}{(M+2)!!} \lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} g^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \dots g^{\alpha_{M-1} \alpha_M} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}}, \\ \mu_\alpha &= 8 \frac{N!!}{(N+3)!!} \mu_{\alpha \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{N-1}} g^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \dots g^{\alpha_{N-2} \alpha_{N-1}} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}.\end{aligned}\quad (11)$$

The physical meaning of this definition is evident when we substitute eqs. (10) into eq. (7)₁; by using also the trace conditions (5), eq. (7)₁ becomes

$$dh^\alpha = \lambda dA^\alpha + \mu_{\alpha_1} dB^{\alpha \alpha_1}$$

which is still eq. (7)₁, but in the case M=0, N=1, i.e. in the case we consider only the conservation laws of mass and of momentum-energy.

It is also evident that eqs. (11) are identities if M=0, N=1. (Use firstly the identity $(M-1)!! = \frac{(M+1)!!}{M+1}$).

Eqs. (9) now become

$$A^\alpha = \frac{\partial h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda}, \quad B^{\alpha \alpha_1} = \frac{\partial h'^\alpha}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_1}}$$

and the symmetry condition on the second of these is surely satisfied; in fact, from the representation theorems [7], [8] we have that

$$h'^\alpha = H(\lambda, \gamma) \mu^\alpha \quad (12)$$

with $\gamma = \sqrt{-\mu^\alpha \mu_\alpha}$ and $H(\lambda, \gamma)$ is an arbitrary function. It follows

$$A^\alpha = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} \mu^\alpha, \quad (13)$$

$$B^{\alpha \alpha_1} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \gamma} \mu^\alpha \mu^{\alpha_1} + H g^{\alpha \alpha_1} \quad (14)$$

which is surely symmetric.

We stress now that the function $H(\lambda, \gamma)$ has to be arbitrary, if we want that our equations may be applied to all materials. In fact, eqs. (12)-(14) and eq. (8) yield

$$h^\alpha = -n s u^\alpha, \quad A^\alpha = n u^\alpha, \quad B^{\alpha \beta} = e u^\alpha u^\beta + p h^{\alpha \beta} \quad (15)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}u^\alpha &= \frac{\mu^\alpha}{\gamma}, \quad h^{\alpha \beta} = g^{\alpha \beta} + u^\alpha u^\beta \quad (\text{projector}), \\ n &= \gamma \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} \quad (\text{particle density}), p = H \quad (\text{pressure}), \\ e &= -H - \gamma \frac{\partial H}{\partial \gamma} \quad (\text{energy density}), \quad s = -\lambda - \gamma \frac{\frac{\partial H}{\partial \gamma}}{\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda}} \quad (\text{entropy density}).\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

From (16) it follows $d\left(\frac{e}{n}\right) + pd\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\gamma}ds$ which, compared with the Gibbs relation

$$Tds = d\left(\frac{e}{n}\right) + pd\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad (17)$$

identifies γ as $\frac{1}{T}$, with T the absolute temperature. Now (16)₄ can be used to change variables from γ, λ to γ, p ; by substituting its solution $\lambda = \lambda(\gamma, p)$ into eqs. (16)_{3,5} we obtain the state functions $n = n(\gamma, p)$ and $e = e(\gamma, p)$. Vice versa, if these state functions are assigned, by substituting p from (16)₄ into (16)_{3,5}, these become

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} &= \frac{1}{\gamma}n[\gamma, H(\lambda, \gamma)], \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} &= -\frac{1}{\gamma}e[\gamma, H(\lambda, \gamma)] - \frac{1}{\gamma}H(\lambda, \gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

which are differential equations for the determination of the function $H(\lambda, \gamma)$.

Therefore, if we want that our field equations may be used for all materials, i.e., for all possible state functions $n = n(\gamma, p)$ and $e = e(\gamma, p)$, then the function $H(\lambda, \gamma)$ must be arbitrary.

Note also that the integrability condition for eqs. (18) is $(e + p)n_p - \gamma n_\gamma = ne_p$. But this is not a new condition on the state function because it is the same integrability condition for the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial s}{\partial p} &= \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{e}{n}\right) + \gamma p \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial \gamma} &= \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left(\frac{e}{n}\right) + \gamma p \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

which are equivalent to the Gibbs relation reported above in eq. (17).

We conclude this section showing that an expression for h'^α at equilibrium is

$$h'^\alpha = \int F(\lambda, \mu_\nu p^\nu) p^\alpha dp \quad (19)$$

where the function $F(X, Y)$ is related to the distribution function at equilibrium by

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} F(X, Y) = f_{eq}(X, Y). \quad (20)$$

The expression (19) will be useful in the sequel and is equivalent to (12) with

$$H(\lambda, \gamma) = -\frac{4\pi}{\gamma} m^3 \int_0^\infty F(\lambda, \gamma m \cosh \rho) \sinh^2 \rho d\rho. \quad (21)$$

which gives the relation between H and F .

It follows that $F(X, Y)$ is arbitrary, because $H(\lambda, \gamma)$ is arbitrary, and (19) is the most general expression for h'^α at equilibrium. A particular case follows from (20) and from

$$f_{eq}(X, Y) = \frac{\frac{w}{h^3}}{e^{\frac{X+Y}{k}} \pm 1}$$

which is the Jüttner [19], [20] distribution function at equilibrium, where k is the Boltzmann constant, the upper and lower signs refer to Fermions and Bosons, respectively, h is the Plank's constant and w is equal to $2s+1$ for particles with spin $\frac{s\hbar}{2\pi}$.

3 The entropy principle

To impose eqs. (9) we have to find the most general expression of h'^α such that the left hand sides are symmetric. We will refer to this as “the symmetry condition”. An exact particular solution of this condition is

$$h_1'^\alpha = \int F(\lambda_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_M} p^{\alpha_1} \dots p^{\alpha_M}, \mu_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_N} p^{\beta_1} \dots p^{\beta_N}) p^\alpha dP,$$

as it can be easily verified, where the function $F(X, Y)$ has been determined in the previous section (eqs. (18) – (21)) in terms of the state functions at equilibrium. This solution is more general than the corresponding one in the kinetic approach [21], where the particular case $F(X, Y) = F(X + Y)$ is considered, but it is not still the most general one. We aim here to find this most general solution. To this end let us note that the symmetry condition for eqs. (9) reads

$$\frac{\partial h'^{[\alpha}}{\partial \lambda_{\alpha_1] \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_M}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial h'^{[\alpha}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_1] \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_N}} = 0;$$

if we subtract from these their expressions with $h_1'^\alpha$ instead of h'^α , we find

$$\frac{\partial \Delta h'^{[\alpha}}{\partial \lambda_{\alpha_1] \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_M}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Delta h'^{[\alpha}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_1] \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_N}} = 0. \quad (22)$$

with $\Delta h'^\alpha = h'^\alpha - h_1'^\alpha$.

But in the previous section we have found that $(h_1'^\alpha)_{eq}$ is the most general expression for $(h'^\alpha)_{eq}$, so that we have

$$(\Delta h'^\alpha)_{eq} = 0. \quad (23)$$

In this way, we have now to find the most general solution of eqs. (22) and (23), after that we will have

$$h'^\alpha = h_1'^\alpha + \Delta h'^\alpha. \quad (24)$$

To exploit eqs. (22) and (23), let's firstly consider the Taylor expansion of $\Delta h'^\alpha$ around equilibrium:

$$\Delta h'^\alpha = \sum_{h,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h!k!} C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k} \tilde{\lambda}_{A_1} \dots \tilde{\lambda}_{A_h} \tilde{\mu}_{B_1} \dots \tilde{\mu}_{B_k}, \quad (25)$$

where the multiindex notation $A_i = \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_M}$, $B_j = \alpha_{j_1} \dots \alpha_{j_N}$ has been used, and, moreover

$$C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k} = \left(\frac{\partial^{h+k} \Delta h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda_{A_1} \dots \partial \lambda_{A_h} \partial \mu_{B_1} \dots \partial \mu_{B_k}} \right)_{eq}. \quad (26)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\lambda}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M} = \lambda_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M} - \lambda g_{(\beta_1 \beta_2} \dots g_{\beta_{M-1} \beta_M)} (-m^2)^{-\frac{M}{2}}, \\ \tilde{\mu}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_N} = \mu_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_N} - \mu_{(\beta_1} g_{\beta_2 \beta_3} \dots g_{\beta_{N-1} \beta_N)} (-m^2)^{-\frac{N-1}{2}}, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

denote the deviation of the Lagrange multipliers from their value (10) at equilibrium. Note also that their traces are zero, as consequence of eq. (11).

Because of the symmetry shown by eqs. (22) it is possible to exchange the index α with each other index taken from those included in A_i or B_j and moreover each A_i can be exchanged with each other A_s or B_r . So the tensor $A_{h,k}^{\alpha}$ is symmetric with respect to every couple of indexes.

Let's consider $\frac{\partial^{h+k} \Delta h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda_{A_1} \dots \partial \lambda_{A_h} \partial \mu_{B_1} \dots \partial \mu_{B_k}}$ depending on $\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$ as a composite function through $\tilde{\lambda}_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$ and λ ; after that let us take its derivative with respect to $\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$ and calculate the result at equilibrium. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} C_{h+1,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_{h+1} B_1 \dots B_k} &= \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \tilde{\lambda}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M}} \frac{\partial \tilde{\lambda}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M}}{\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}} + \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}} = \\ &= \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \tilde{\lambda}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_M}} \left(g_{\beta_1}^{(\gamma_1} \dots g_{\beta_M}^{\gamma_M)} - g^{(\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g^{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M)} g_{\beta_1 \beta_2} \dots g_{\beta_{M-1} \beta_M} 2 \frac{(M-1)!!}{(M+2)!!} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \lambda} g^{(\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g^{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M)} 2 \frac{(M-1)!!}{(M+1)!!} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where (11)₁ and (27)₁ have been used.

Multiplying both sides by $g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M}$ we obtain

$$C_{h+1,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M B_1 \dots B_k} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} = \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \lambda} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}}. \quad (29)$$

Similarly, let's consider $\frac{\partial^{h+k} \Delta h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda_{A_1} \dots \partial \lambda_{A_h} \partial \mu_{B_1} \dots \partial \mu_{B_k}}$ depending on $\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}}$ as a composite function through $\tilde{\mu}_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}}$ and μ_β ; after that let us take its derivative with respect to $\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}}$ and calculate the result at equilibrium. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} C_{h,k+1}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_{k+1}} &= \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \tilde{\mu}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_{N-1}}} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mu}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_{N-1}}}{\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}}} + \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \mu_\beta} \frac{\partial \mu_\beta}{\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}}} = \\ &= \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \tilde{\mu}_{\beta_1 \dots \beta_{N-1}}} \left(g_{\beta_1}^{(\gamma_1} g_{\beta_2}^{\gamma_2} \dots g_{\beta_{N-1}}^{\gamma_{N-1}}) - g_{(\beta_1}^{(\gamma_1} g_{\beta_2}^{\gamma_2} \dots g_{\beta_{N-2}}^{\gamma_{N-2}} g_{\beta_{N-1}}^{\gamma_{N-1}}) g_{\beta_1 \beta_2} \dots g_{\beta_{N-2} \beta_{N-1}} 8 \frac{N!!}{(N+3)!!} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \mu_\beta} g_{\beta_1}^{(\gamma_1} g_{\beta_2}^{\gamma_2} \dots g_{\beta_{N-2}}^{\gamma_{N-2}} g_{\beta_{N-1}}^{\gamma_{N-1}}) 8 \frac{N!!}{(N+3)!!} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where (11)₁ and (27)₂ have been used.

Multiplying both sides by $g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{N-2} \gamma_{N-1}}$ we obtain

$$C_{h,k+1}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k \beta_1 \dots \beta_{N-1}} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{N-2} \gamma_{N-1}} = \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \mu_\beta} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}. \quad (30)$$

So, from eq. (26) we have obtained the compatibility conditions (29) and (30).

Let's proof the vice versa, i.e., that eq. (26) is a consequence of all the other equations. To this end

it is firstly useful to show a property of $\Delta h'^\alpha$. If we take its derivative with respect to $\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$ we obtain, with passages like that used in eq. (28), that

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \Delta h'^\alpha}{\partial \lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}} &= \sum_{h,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{h!k!} \frac{\partial C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}} \tilde{\lambda}_{A_1} \dots \tilde{\lambda}_{A_h} \tilde{\mu}_{B_1} \dots \tilde{\mu}_{B_k} + \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{h,k=0 \\ h \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{h}{h!k!} C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k} \tilde{\lambda}_{A_1} \dots \tilde{\lambda}_{A_{h-1}} \tilde{\mu}_{B_1} \dots \tilde{\mu}_{B_k} \frac{\partial \tilde{\lambda}_{A_h}}{\partial \lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}} = \\
&= \sum_{\substack{h,k=0 \\ h \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{h}{h!k!} C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k} \tilde{\lambda}_{A_1} \dots \tilde{\lambda}_{A_{h-1}} \tilde{\mu}_{B_1} \dots \tilde{\mu}_{B_k} g_{\alpha_1}^{(\gamma_1} \dots g_{\alpha_M}^{\gamma_M)} = \frac{\partial h'^\alpha}{\partial \tilde{\lambda}_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}}
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used eq. (29). So we have proved that derivation of eq. (25) with respect to $\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$ is equivalent to its derivation with respect to $\tilde{\lambda}_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$.

With analogous passages, but by using eq. (30), it is possible to prove that derivation of eq. (25) with respect to $\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_N}$ is equivalent to its derivation with respect to $\tilde{\mu}_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_N}$.

We are now ready to prove that eq. (26) is a consequence of the other equations. To this end, let us take the h^{th} derivative of eq. (25) with respect to $\lambda_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_M}$, then its k^{th} derivative with respect to $\mu_{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_N}$ and calculate the result at equilibrium; by using eqs. (29), (30) and the above mentioned property, we obtain eq. (26). In other words we can forget eq. (26) and retain only eqs. (29) and (30).

So it remains to solve eqs. (29) and (30) in the unknown symmetric tensors $C_{h,k}^{\dots}$.

We notice that both sides in equation (29) and the left-hand side of eq. (30) are symmetric; then we have to impose that the right hand side of this last one is also symmetric. In other words, both the tensors $C_{h,k}^{\dots}$ and their derivatives with respect to μ_β are symmetric. The tensors satisfying this property are elements of a family \mathcal{F} which will be characterized in the following section. Moreover, interesting properties of this family \mathcal{F} will be shown and they are useful to exploit our eqs. (29) and (30). The effective exploitation will be accomplished in section 5 for the case $N = 1$ and in section 6 for the case $N > 1$. We complete the present section simply reporting the results, so that they are available to whom is not interested in the proofs.

For the case $N > 1$, they are

$$C_{h,k}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{Mh+kN+1}} = \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \right]} C_s^{h,k} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{Mh+Nk+1}})}, \quad (31)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
C_s^{h,k} &= 2^{2\left[\frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2}\right]+\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]-2s} \cdot \frac{\left[\frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2}\right]!}{s!} \frac{1}{(Mh+Nk+1-2s)!} \cdot \\
&\cdot \gamma^{-6-Mh-(N+1)k+2s} \cdot \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}} \frac{[Mh+k(N-1)+1+2\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]]!!}{[hM+k(N-1)-2q-2]!!} \cdot \\
&\cdot (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k+\frac{M}{2}h} \frac{d^h c_{k+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \cdot \frac{\left(q+2+\frac{Mh+(N+1)k}{2}-s\right)!}{(q+2)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q, \tag{32}
\end{aligned}$$

and $c_{k,q} = c_{k,q}(\lambda)$ restricted only by $c_{k,q} = c_{k-1,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{[Mh+(k-1)(N-1)-2]}{2}$.

For the case $N = 1$, and consequently $k=0$, the results are

$$C_h^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{Mh+1}} = \sum_{s=0}^{\frac{Mh}{2}} C_s^h g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{Mh+1}})}, \tag{33}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
C_s^h &= 2^{Mh-2s} \frac{\left(\frac{Mh}{2}\right)!}{s!} \frac{1}{(Mh+1-2s)!} \cdot \gamma^{-6-Mh+2s} \cdot \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh-2}{2}} \frac{(Mh+1)!!}{(Mh-2q-2)!!} \cdot \\
&\cdot (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}h} \frac{d^h c_{h,q}}{d\lambda^h} \cdot \frac{\left(q+2+\frac{Mh}{2}-s\right)!}{(q+2)!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q, \tag{34}
\end{aligned}$$

and $c_{h,q} = c_{h,q}(\lambda)$ restricted only by $c_{h,q} = c_{h-1,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{[M(h-1)-2]}{2}$.

4 On the family \mathcal{F} and its properties

Let us characterize now the family \mathcal{F} of tensorial functions of a scalar λ and of a time-like 4-vector μ_β , which are symmetric together with their derivative with respect to μ_β .

We will prove now that

Proposition 1 *Each element of the family \mathcal{F} can be written as*

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}(\lambda, \mu_\beta) = \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \phi_s^n(\lambda, \gamma) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} \tag{35}$$

with the scalars ϕ_s^n satisfying the condition

$$\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} 2s + (n-2s+2)(n-2s+1) \phi_{s-1}^n = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]. \tag{36}$$

(Note that among the terms ϕ_s^n we may call leading term the one with the highest value of s , i.e. $\phi_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}^n$. Once the leading term is known, we can find all the other terms present in eq. (35) thanks to eq. (36)).

Proof. From the representation theorems we know that eq. (35) is the most general expression of a symmetric tensorial function depending on λ and μ_β . Taking into account that $\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \mu_\beta} = -\frac{\mu^\beta}{\gamma}$, the derivative of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}(\lambda, \mu_\beta)$ with respect to μ_β is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_\beta} &= \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} -\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{\mu^\beta}{\gamma} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \phi_s^n g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n-1}} g^{\alpha_n})^\beta} (n-2s). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

To be symmetric, the expression above must be equal to its symmetric part with respect to $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n \beta$, i.e. to

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} -\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta)} + \\ &+ \sum_{S=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]+1} \phi_{S-1}^n g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2S-1} \alpha_{2S}} \mu^{\alpha_{2S+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta)} (n-2S+2) = \\ &= -\frac{\partial \phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} \mu^{\alpha_1} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta + \phi_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}^n \left(n-2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_n})^\beta} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \left[-\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} + (n-2s+2)\phi_{s-1}^n\right] g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta)} = \\ &= -\frac{\partial \phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} \mu^{\alpha_1} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta + \phi_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}^n \left(n-2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_n})^\beta} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \left[-\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} + (n-2s+2)\phi_{s-1}^n\right] \left[\frac{2s}{n+1} g^{\beta(\alpha_1 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-2} \alpha_{2s-1}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} + \right. \\ &+ \left. \frac{n+1-2s}{n+1} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} \mu^\beta\right], \end{aligned}$$

where in the second row we have substituted $s = S-1$. In the third row we have reported the term coming from the first row with $s=0$, and that from the second row with $S = \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] + 1$; in the fourth row the remaining terms from first and second row.

Comparing the result with eq. (37), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} -\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} = \\ &= -\frac{\partial \phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} \mu^{\alpha_1} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \left[-\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} + (n-2s+2)\phi_{s-1}^n\right] \frac{n+1-2s}{n+1} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \phi_s^n (n-2s) g^{\beta(\alpha_1 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s}\alpha_{2s+1}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+2}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} = \\ &= \phi_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}^n \left(n - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \right) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_n})\beta} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]-1} \left[-\frac{\partial \phi_{s+1}^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} + (n-2s) \phi_s^n \right] \frac{2s+2}{n+1} g^{\beta(\alpha_1 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s}\alpha_{2s+1}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+2}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} \end{aligned}$$

where we have considered $s = S + 1$ and then $S = s$ in the last term.

So we have

$$\frac{\partial \phi_s^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} 2s + (n-2s+2)(n-2s+1) \phi_{s-1}^n = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$$

and

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{s+1}^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} (2s+2) + (n-2s)(n-2s-1) \phi_s^n = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 0, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

We can see that the second of these equations coincides with the first one. So the characteristic condition for \mathcal{F} is the above reported eq. (36).

This completes the proof of Proposition 1. ■

It will be useful for the sequel to note that, thanks to (36), eq. (37) becomes

$$\frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_\beta} = \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+1}(\lambda, \gamma) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots g^{\alpha_{2s-1}\alpha_{2s}} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n} \mu^\beta)} \quad (38)$$

with

$$\begin{cases} \phi_0^{n+1} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma}, \\ \phi_s^{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2s} (n-2s+2) \phi_{s-1}^n \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

This allows to prove the following

Proposition 2 *If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$, it follows that also $\frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_\beta} \in \mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. Because of eq. (38), to demonstrate the theorem it will be sufficient to prove that eq. (36) holds true also with $n+1$ instead of n , i.e.

$$\frac{\partial \phi_s^{n+1}}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} 2s + (n-2s+3)(n-2s+2) \phi_{s-1}^{n+1} = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (40)$$

For $s=1$, thanks to (39), it becomes

$$\frac{\partial \phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{2}{\gamma} \frac{n}{2} (n+1) + (n+1)n \left(-\frac{1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{\phi_0^n}{\partial \gamma} = 0$$

that is identically satisfied.

Instead, for $s = 2, \dots, \left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]$, thanks to (39)₂, it becomes

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{s-1}^n}{\partial \gamma} \frac{2s}{\gamma} \frac{n+1}{2s} (n-2s+2) + (n-2s+3)(n-2s+2) \frac{n+1}{2s-2} (n-2s+4) \phi_{s-2}^n = 0$$

that is eq. (36) with s-1 instead of s, after having divided it for 2s-2. ■

It is also important the following

Proposition 3 *If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+1}} \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+1}} = \frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}}}$.*

Proof. In fact the integrability condition for the problem

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+1}} = \frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}}}$$

is

$$\frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n-1} [\alpha_n]}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}}} = 0$$

which is surely satisfied because $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$ and, consequently, it and its derivative with respect to $\mu_{\alpha_{n+1}}$ are symmetric.

We note also that, if $\tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}$ is a particular solution of this problem, then the general one is

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} = \begin{cases} \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} + \phi(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

with $\phi(\lambda)$ a scalar function. ■

Proposition 4 *If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+r}} \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+r}} = \frac{\partial^r \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_{n+r}}}$.*

Moreover, if $\tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}$ is a particular solution of this problem, then the general one is

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} = \begin{cases} \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} + \sum_{i=0}^{\left[\frac{r-1}{2}\right]} \phi_i(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i-1} \alpha_{n+2i})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i}} & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} + \sum_{i=0}^{\left[\frac{r-2}{2}\right]} \phi_i(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i} \alpha_{n+2i+1})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i+1}} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

with $\phi_i(\lambda)$ scalar functions.

Proof. We can prove this proposition with the iterative procedure.

It holds for r=1 for the Proposition 3.

Let us assume now that it holds for $r = \bar{r}$ and prove that it is satisfied also when $r = \bar{r} + 1$.

If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}} \in \mathcal{F}$ we can apply this proposition with n+1 instead of n and \bar{r} instead of r. Then we have that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+1}} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}} = \frac{\partial^{\bar{r}} \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+1}}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+2}} \dots \partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}}}. \quad (41)$$

But, for the first part of Proposition 3 we have that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n+1}} = \frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}}}$ which, substituted in (41) gives

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}} = \frac{\partial^{\bar{r}+1} \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdots \partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}}}. \quad (42)$$

So the existence of solutions has been proved.

If $\tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}$ is a particular of these solutions, we have

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}} = \frac{\partial^{\bar{r}+1} \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdots \partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}}},$$

which, together with eq. (42) implies

$$\frac{\partial^{\bar{r}}}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdots \partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}}}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}}} \left(\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} - \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \right) \right] = 0.$$

By applying the second part of this Proposition 4, we conclude that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_{\alpha_{n+\bar{r}+1}}} \left(\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} - \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \right) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \frac{\bar{r}-1}{2} \rceil} \bar{\phi}_i(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i} \alpha_{n+2i+1})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+2}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i+1}} & \text{if } n+1 \text{ is even,} \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \frac{\bar{r}-2}{2} \rceil} \bar{\phi}_i(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i+1} \alpha_{n+2i+2})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+2}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i+2}} & \text{if } n+1 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

This relation can be integrated and gives

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} - \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \frac{\bar{r}-1}{2} \rceil} \bar{\phi}_i(\lambda) \frac{1}{2i+1} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i} \alpha_{n+2i+1})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i+1}} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\lceil \frac{\bar{r}-2}{2} \rceil} \bar{\phi}_i(\lambda) \frac{1}{2i+2} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n+2i+1} \alpha_{n+2i+2})} \mu_{\alpha_{n+1}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{n+2i+2}} + \phi_0(\lambda) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

So we have obtained the second part of this proposition, with $\bar{r} + 1$ instead of r , and

$$\phi_i(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \bar{\phi}_i(\lambda) \frac{1}{2i+1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \bar{\phi}_{i-1}(\lambda) \frac{1}{2i} & \text{if } n \text{ is even (For this case we have put } i=i-1). \end{cases}$$

This completes the proof of Proposition 4. ■

Proposition 5 *If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \in \mathcal{F}$, then $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n+2}} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that*

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n+2}} g_{\alpha_{n+1} \alpha_{n+2}} = \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}. \quad (43)$$

Moreover, its leading term is

$$\phi_{\lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil}^{n+2} = \gamma^{-2(n+3-\lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil)} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2 \lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil} \left[\int \phi_{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n \gamma^{2(n+3-\lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil)-1} d\gamma + f_{\lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil}^{n+2}(\lambda) \right]. \quad (44)$$

with $\phi_{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n$ leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}$ and $f_{\lceil \frac{n+2}{2} \rceil}^{n+2}$ an arbitrary function.

Proof. Because of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+2}} \in \mathcal{F}$, it has the form (35) with coefficients satisfying eq. (36) and $n+2$ instead of n , i.e.,

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+2}}(\lambda, \mu_\beta) = \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n+2}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+2}(\lambda, \gamma) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n+2}})}$$

with

$$\frac{\partial \phi_s^{n+2}}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{\gamma} 2s + (n - 2s + 4)(n - 2s + 3) \phi_{s-1}^{n+2} = 0 \quad \text{for } s = 1, \dots, \left[\frac{n+2}{2}\right]. \quad (45)$$

Let's substitute this expression of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+2}}$ in the left hand side of eq. (43) and explicit the symmetrization, so obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+2}} g_{\alpha_{n+1} \alpha_{n+2}} &= \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n+2}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+2}(\lambda, \gamma) g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n+2}})} g_{\alpha_{n+1} \alpha_{n+2}} = \\ &= \sum_{s=1}^{\left[\frac{n+2}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+2}(\lambda, \gamma) \frac{2s(2s+2)}{(n+2)(n+1)} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-3} \alpha_{2s-2} \mu^{\alpha_{2s-1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=1}^{\left[\frac{n+2}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+2}(\lambda, \gamma) 2 \frac{2s(n-2s+2)}{(n+2)(n+1)} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-3} \alpha_{2s-2} \mu^{\alpha_{2s-1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \phi_s^{n+2}(\lambda, \gamma) \frac{(n+2-2s)(n+2-2s-1)}{(n+2)(n+1)} \cdot \\ &g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} (-\gamma^2). \end{aligned}$$

Blending the first two sums and putting $S=s-1$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n+2}} g_{\alpha_{n+1} \alpha_{n+2}} &= \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \left\{ \phi_{s+1}^{n+2} 4 \frac{(s+1)(n-s+2)}{(n+2)(n+1)} + \phi_s^{n+2} (-\gamma^2) \frac{(n+2-2s)(n+1-2s)}{(n+2)(n+1)} \right\} \\ &g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})}. \end{aligned}$$

With the use of this expression and of eq. (35) for $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}$, eq. (43) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \left\{ \phi_{s+1}^{n+2} 4 \frac{(s+1)(n-s+2)}{(n+2)(n+1)} + \phi_s^{n+2} (-\gamma^2) \frac{(n+2-2s)(n+1-2s)}{(n+2)(n+1)} \right\} \cdot \\ &g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})} = \sum_{s=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \phi_s^n g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_n})}. \end{aligned}$$

i.e.

$$\phi_s^n = \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+1)} \left[\phi_{s+1}^{n+2} 4(s+1)(n-s+2) + \phi_s^{n+2} (-\gamma^2)(n+2-2s)(n+1-2s) \right], \quad (46)$$

for $s = 0, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$.

If we use eqs. (36) and (45), this expression becomes

$$\frac{\partial \phi_{s+1}^n}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+1)} \left[\frac{\partial \phi_{s+2}^{n+2}}{\partial \gamma} 4(s+2)(n-s+2) + \frac{\partial \phi_{s+1}^{n+2}}{\partial \gamma} (-\gamma^2)(n-2s)(n-1-2s) \right] \quad (47)$$

that is eq. (46) with $s+1$ instead of s , derivated with respect to γ and with another use of eq. (45). So we have proved that if eq. (46) holds true for a particular value of s , it will hold true also for all lower values of s ; so it suffices to impose eq. (46) for the bigger value of s , i.e.,

$$\phi_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor}^n = \frac{2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 2}{(n+2)(n+1)} \left[2\phi_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor}^{n+2} \left(n - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 2 \right) + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \phi_{\left\lfloor \frac{n+2}{2} \right\rfloor}^{n+2} \right], \quad (48)$$

where eq. (45) has been used. The general solution of this equation is reported in eq. (44). ■

It will be useful also the following

Proposition 6 *If the leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}$ is $\phi_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor}^n = f(\lambda) \gamma^{-2(3+p)}$ with p a non negative integer, then the leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} g_{\alpha_{n-2r+1} \alpha_{n-2r+2}} \dots g_{\alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n}$ is*

$$\phi_{\left\lfloor \frac{n-2r}{2} \right\rfloor}^{n-2r} = \frac{(2 \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor - 2r - 1)!!}{(2 \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor - 1)!!} f(\lambda) \gamma^{-2(3+p)} \eta \left(2 \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor - 2r - 2 - 2p, 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor - 4 - 2p \right) \quad (49)$$

where, if $a \leq b$, $\eta(a, b)$ denotes the product of all even numbers between a and b , while if $a = b + r$ then $\eta(a, b) = 1$.

Proof. Let us prove eq. (49) with the iterative procedure.

In the case $r=0$ it is an identity.

Let us assume that eq. (49) holds up to the integer r and let us prove it with $r+1$ instead of r .

Let us distinguish the cases with n odd and with n even; for the first one, by applying eq. (48) with $n-2r-2$ instead of n , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\frac{n-2r-2}{2}}^{n-2r-2} &= \frac{1}{n-2r} \left[(n-2r+3) \phi_{\frac{n-2r-1}{2}}^{n-2r} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \phi_{\frac{n-2r-1}{2}}^{n-2r} \right] = \\ &= \frac{(n-2r-2)!!}{n!!} f(\lambda) \eta(n-1-2p-2r, n-3-2p) \gamma^{-2(3+p)} (n-2r+3-6-2p) \end{aligned}$$

that is eq. (49) with $r+1$ instead of r .

In the case with n even, by applying eq. (48) with $n-2r-2$ instead of n , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\frac{n-2r-2}{2}}^{n-2r-2} &= \frac{1}{n-2r-1} \left[(n-2r+2) \phi_{\frac{n-2r}{2}}^{n-2r} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \phi_{\frac{n-2r}{2}}^{n-2r} \right] = \\ &= \frac{(n-2r-3)!!}{(n-1)!!} f(\lambda) \eta(n-2-2p-2r, n-4-2p) \gamma^{-2(3+p)} (n-2r-4-2p) \end{aligned}$$

that is eq. (49) with $r+1$ instead of r .

■

Proposition 7 If $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m} \in \mathcal{F}$ with leading term $f(\lambda)\gamma^{-2(3+p)}$, with p a non negative integer such that $p < m - \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor - 1$ or $p > m - \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + r - 2$, then $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r}} \in \mathcal{F}$ exists such that $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m \alpha_{m+1} \alpha_{m+2} \cdots \alpha_{m+2r-1} \alpha_{m+2r}} g_{\alpha_{m+1} \alpha_{m+2}} \cdots g_{\alpha_{m+2r-1} \alpha_{m+2r}} = \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m}$.

Moreover the leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r}}$ is

$$\frac{(m+2r)!}{m!} \frac{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor)!!}{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r)!!} \frac{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor - 2p - 4)!!}{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r - 2p - 4)!!} f(\lambda) \gamma^{-2(3+p)} + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f_{i,r}(\lambda) \gamma^{-2(3+m+i-\lfloor \frac{m+2}{2} \rfloor)}, \quad (50)$$

with $f_{i,r}(\lambda)$ arbitrary functions.

Proof. Let us prove this proposition with the iterative procedure.

It is easy to verify that eq. (50) holds for $r=0$.

Let us assume that it holds up to the integer r and prove that it holds also with $r+1$ instead of r .

Then we have to face the problem

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m \alpha_{m+1} \alpha_{m+2} \cdots \alpha_{m+2r+1} \alpha_{m+2r+2}} g_{\alpha_{m+1} \alpha_{m+2}} \cdots g_{\alpha_{m+2r+1} \alpha_{m+2r+2}} = \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m} \quad (51)$$

By defining

$$\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r}} = \phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r} \alpha_{m+2r+1} \alpha_{m+2r+2}} g_{\alpha_{m+2r+1} \alpha_{m+2r+2}}, \quad (52)$$

the problem (51) becomes that of the present proposition, which we have assumed holding. Therefore, the leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r}}$ is (50) and it remains to face only the problem (52); by applying Proposition 5 with $n=m+2r$ we find that the leading term of $\phi^{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{m+2r+2}}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma^{-2(3+m+2r-\lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor)} \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \left[\int \frac{(m+2r)!}{m!} \frac{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor)!!}{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r)!!} \right. \\ & \left. \frac{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor - 2p - 4)!!}{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r - 2p - 4)!!} f(\lambda) \gamma^{-2p+2m+4r-2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor - 1} + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f_{i,r}(\lambda) \gamma^{-2i+2r-1} d\gamma + f_{\lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor}^{m+2r+2}(\lambda) \right] = \\ & = \gamma^{-6} \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(m+2r)!}{m!} \frac{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor)!!}{(2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r)!!} \frac{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor - 2p - 4)!!}{(2m - 2 \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor + 2r - 2p - 4)!!} \cdot \\ & \cdot f(\lambda) \frac{1}{-2p+2m+4r-2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \gamma^{-2p} + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} f_{i,r}(\lambda) \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \cdot \\ & \cdot \frac{1}{2r-2i} \gamma^{-2i-2m-6+2 \lfloor \frac{m+2}{2} \rfloor} + f_{\lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor}^{m+2r+2}(\lambda) \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \gamma^{-2(m+2r+3-\lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor)} \end{aligned}$$

that is eq. (50) with $r+1$ instead of r and

$$f_{i,r+1} = \begin{cases} f_{i,r} \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} \frac{1}{2r-2i} & \text{for } i=0, \dots, r-1, \\ f_{\lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor}^{m+2r+2}(\lambda) \frac{(m+2r+1)(m+2r+2)}{2 \lfloor \frac{m+2r+2}{2} \rfloor} & \text{for } i=r. \end{cases}$$

This completes the proof. ■

We conclude this section with the

Proposition 8 *If n is an even number, the tensor $g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} \mu_{\alpha_{n-r+1}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_n}$ belongs to \mathcal{F} and, moreover,*

$$g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} \mu_{\alpha_{n-r+1}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_n} = \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor} \phi_{s,r}^{n-r} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s})} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n-r}} \quad (53)$$

with

$$\phi_{s,r}^{n-r} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } r \leq 1 \text{ and } s = \lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor, \\ 0 & \text{for } r \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor - 1, \\ \frac{r!(n-r)!}{(2s+2r-n)!!(2s)!!(n-r-2s)!(n-1)!!} (-\gamma^2)^{s+r-\frac{n}{2}} & \text{for } r \geq 2 \text{ and } \frac{n}{2} - r \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor, \\ 0 & \text{for } r \geq 2 \text{ and } 0 \leq s \leq \frac{n}{2} - r - 1. \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

Proof. It is easy to note that the above tensor is an element of \mathcal{F} because it and its derivative with respect to μ_β are manifestly symmetric.

Let us prove (54) with the iterative procedure.

It is easy to verify that it holds when $r=0$.

When $r=1$ it is a consequence of

$$g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} \mu_{\alpha_n} = g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1}) \alpha_n} \mu_{\alpha_n} = g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-3} \alpha_{n-2})} \mu^{\alpha_{n-1}}. \quad (55)$$

When $r=2$, by using eq. (55) we have

$$\begin{aligned} & g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} \mu_{\alpha_{n-1}} \mu_{\alpha_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-3} \alpha_{n-2})} \mu^{\alpha_{n-1}} + (n-2) g^{\alpha_{n-1} (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{n-4} \alpha_{n-3})} \mu^{\alpha_{n-2}} \right] \mu_{\alpha_{n-1}} = \\ &= \frac{-\gamma^2}{n-1} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-3} \alpha_{n-2})} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} g^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-5} \alpha_{n-4}} \mu^{\alpha_{n-3}} \mu_{\alpha_{n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

from which (53) and (54) with $r=2$.

Let us assume now that our proposition holds up to a fixed integer r and let us prove that it holds also with $r+1$ instead of r . By multiplying eq. (53) times $\mu_{\alpha_{n-r}}$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)} \mu_{\alpha_{n-r}} \dots \mu_{\alpha_n} &= \sum_{S=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor - 1} \phi_{S+1,r}^{n-r} \frac{2S+2}{n-r} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2S-1} \alpha_{2S})} \mu^{\alpha_{2S+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n-r-1}} + \\ &+ \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \rfloor} \phi_{s,r}^{n-r} \frac{n-r-2s}{n-r} g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2s-1} \alpha_{2s})} \mu^{\alpha_{2s+1}} \dots \mu^{\alpha_{n-r-1}} (-\gamma^2), \end{aligned}$$

where, in the first summation, we have put $s=S+1$.

It follows (53) with $r+1$ instead of r and

$$\phi_{s,r+1}^{n-r-1} = \begin{cases} \phi_{s+1,r}^{n-r} \frac{2s+2}{n-r} - \gamma^2 \phi_{s,r}^{n-r} \frac{n-r-2s}{n-r} & \text{for } s = 0, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \right\rfloor - 1, \\ & \text{and for } s = \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \right\rfloor \text{ in the case } r \text{ even,} \\ -\gamma^2 \phi_{s,r}^{n-r} \frac{n-r-2s}{n-r} & \text{for } s = \frac{n-r-1}{2} \text{ in the case } r \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

We have taken into account that $n-r-2s=0$ when $s = \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \right\rfloor$ and r is even.

By using this result and eq. (54) we have that

- For $0 \leq s \leq \frac{n}{2} - r - 2$, both $\phi_{s+1,r}^{n-r}$ and $\phi_{s,r}^n$ are zero, from which $\phi_{s,r+1}^{n-r-1} = 0$.
- For $s = \frac{n}{2} - r - 1$, we have $\phi_{s,r}^{n-r} = 0$ and $\phi_{s,r+1}^{n-r-1} = \frac{(n-r-1)!}{(n-2r-2)!!(n-1)!!}$.
- For $s = \frac{n}{2} - r, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \right\rfloor - 1$ and for $s = \left\lfloor \frac{n-r}{2} \right\rfloor$ in the case r even we have

$$\phi_{s,r+1}^{n-r-1} = \frac{(r+1)! (n-r-1)!}{(2s+2r+2-n)!! (2s)!! (n-r-1-2s)! (n-1)!!} (-\gamma^2)^{s+r+1-\frac{n}{2}}.$$

- For $s = \frac{n-r-1}{2}$ and r odd we have $\phi_{s,r+1}^{n-r-1} = \frac{(r)! (n-r-1)!}{(r-1)!! (n-r-1)!! (n-1)!!} (-\gamma^2)^{\frac{r+1}{2}}$.

In this way we have obtained (54) with $r+1$ instead of r as we desired to prove. ■

5 The case $N=1$.

When $N=1$ only equation (29) with $k=0$ has to be exploited.

We prove now that it amounts to giving the following expression for the leading term of $C^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h}$

$$C_{\frac{M}{2}h}^h = \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}h} \frac{d^h c_{h,q}(\lambda)}{d\lambda^h} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right)^q \frac{(Mh+1)!!}{(Mh-2q-2)!!}$$

with $c_{h,q} = c_{h-1,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{M(h-1)-2}{2}$

and $c_{h,q}$ for $q = \frac{M(q-1)}{2}, \dots, \frac{Mh-2}{2}$ are arbitrary functions of λ . (56)

Let us prove this with the iterative procedure.

It holds for $h=0$, because in its right hand side there are no terms, and its left hand side is zero for eqs. (23) and (25).

Let us apply now the Proposition 7 to eq. (29) with $k=0$, $r = \frac{M}{2}$, $m=Mh+1$. We find that

$$C_{\frac{M}{2}(h+1)}^{h+1} = \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}(h+1)} \frac{d^{h+1}c_{h,q}(\lambda)}{d\lambda^{h+1}} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{(Mh+1)!!}{(Mh-2q-2)!!} \frac{[M(h+1)+1]!}{(Mh+1)!}$$

$$\frac{(Mh)!!}{[M(h+1)]!!} \frac{(Mh-2q-2)!!}{[M(h+1)-2q-2]!!} + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{M-2}{2}} f_{i, \frac{M}{2}} \gamma^{-2(3+\frac{hM}{2}+i)}$$

which is eq. (56)₁ with $h+1$ instead of h ($c_{h+1,q} = c_{h,q}$ has to be used), $i = q - \frac{Mh}{2}$,

$$c_{h+1,q} = \begin{cases} c_{h,q} & \text{for } q = 0, \dots, \left[\frac{Mh-2}{2}\right], \\ \frac{[M(h+1)-2q-2]!!}{[M(h+1)+1]!!} (-m^2)^{-\frac{M}{2}(h+1)} f_{q-\frac{Mh}{2}, \frac{M}{2}}^* & \text{for } q = \frac{Mh}{2}, \dots, \frac{M(h+1)-2}{2}. \end{cases}$$

with $f_{q-\frac{Mh}{2}, \frac{M}{2}}^*$ defined by $\frac{d^{h+1}}{d\lambda^{h+1}} f_{q-\frac{Mh}{2}, \frac{M}{2}}^* = f_{q-\frac{Mh}{2}, \frac{M}{2}}$.

We note that from eq. (56)₂ it follows

$$c_{h,q} = c_{h-j,q} \quad \text{for } q = 0, \dots, \frac{M(h-j)-2}{2}. \quad (57)$$

Also this relation can be proved with the iterative procedure. It holds when $j=0$. From (57) and (56)₂ it follows $c_{h,q} = c_{h-j,q} = c_{h-j-1,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{M(h-j-1)-2}{2}$ that is eq. (57) with $j+1$ instead of j , as we desired to prove.

Let us search now the other coefficients C_s^h . To this end, it is better to prove firstly that from eq. (36) with $n=Mh+1$ it follows

$$\phi_{s-r}^{Mh+1} = (-4)^r \frac{s!}{(s-r)!} \frac{(Mh+1-2s)!}{(Mh+1-2s+2r)!} \frac{\partial^r}{\partial(\gamma^2)^r} \phi_s^{Mh+1}. \quad (58)$$

Let us prove this with the iterative procedure.

It holds for $r=0$. Let us assume that it holds up to the index r . From eq. (36) with $n=Mh+1$ and $s-r$ instead of s , we find

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{s-r-1}^{Mh+1} &= \frac{-2s+2r}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(Mh+3-2s+2r)(Mh+2-2s+2r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial\gamma} \phi_{s-r}^{Mh+1} = \\ &= -4(s-r) \frac{1}{(Mh+3-2s+2r)(Mh+2-2s+2r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial(\gamma^2)} \phi_{s-r}^{Mh+1} = \\ &= (-4)^{r+1} \frac{s!}{(s-r-1)!} \frac{(Mh+1-2s)!}{(Mh+3-2s+2r)!} \frac{\partial^{r+1}}{\partial(\gamma^2)^{r+1}} \phi_s^{Mh+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last passage eq. (58) has been used. In this way we have proved that (58) holds when $r+1$ replaces r ; this completes the proof of eq. (58) and we use now it to find C_s^h .

If we write eq. (58) with $s = \frac{M}{2}h$ and $r = s - s^*$, jointly to eq. (56), we find that

$$C_{s^*}^h = (-4)^{\frac{M}{2}h-s^*} \frac{\left(\frac{M}{2}h\right)!}{(s^*)!} \frac{1}{(Mh+1-2s^*)!} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}h} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \frac{d^h c_{h,q}(\lambda)}{d\lambda^h} \frac{(Mh+1)!!}{(Mh-2-2q)!!} (-1)^{\frac{M}{2}h-s^*} \frac{(q+2+\frac{M}{2}h-s^*)!}{(q+2)!} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^{q+3+\frac{M}{2}h-s^*},$$

that is, the above mentioned eq. (34).

6 The case $N > 1$

In this case we have to impose eqs. (29) and (30). But it will be firstly useful to transform them into more easy equations. To this end we may use the notation $\tilde{B}_i = \alpha_{i_1} \cdots \alpha_{i_{N-1}}$ (similar to the already used multindex notation $B_i = \alpha_{i_1} \cdots \alpha_{i_N}$) and Proposition 4; we obtain that the tensor $D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k}$ exists, such that

$$C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k} = \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \mu_{\beta_1} \cdots \partial \mu_{\beta_k}} D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k}. \quad (59)$$

After that eq. (30) becomes

$$\frac{\partial^{k+1}}{\partial \mu_{\beta_1} \cdots \partial \mu_{\beta_k} \partial \mu_{\beta}} D_{h,k+1}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_{N-1}} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \cdots g_{\gamma_{N-2} \gamma_{N-1}} = \frac{\partial^{k+1}}{\partial \mu_{\beta} \partial \mu_{\beta_1} \cdots \partial \mu_{\beta_k}} D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}.$$

For the Proposition 4 with $n=hM+k(N-1)+1$ the general solution of this equation is

$$\begin{aligned} D_{h,k+1}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_{N-1}} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \cdots g_{\gamma_{N-2} \gamma_{N-1}} &= D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}} + \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{\left[\frac{k-1}{2}\right]} \phi_{i,h,k}(\lambda) g^{(\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k \alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2} \cdots \alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2i})} \mu_{\alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2+2i}}. \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

Let us transform now the unknown tensors $D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k}$ into the tensors $E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k}$, according to the following rule

$$\begin{aligned} D_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k} &= E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k} + \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{\left[\frac{k-2}{2}\right]} \psi_{i,h,k}(\lambda) g^{(\alpha A_1 \cdots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \cdots \tilde{B}_k \alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2} \cdots \alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2i})} \mu_{\alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2}} \cdots \mu_{\alpha_{hM+k(N-1)+2+2i}}. \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

with $\psi_{i,h,k}(\lambda)$ defined with the iterative method by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{i,h,0} &= 0, \\ \psi_{i,h,1} &= 0, \\ \psi_{i,h,k+1} &= \frac{[Mh + k(N-1) + 2i + 4]!!}{[hM + (k+1)(N-1) + 2i + 4]!!} \frac{[hM + (k+1)(N-1) + 2i + 1]!!}{[hM + k(N-1) + 2i + 1]!!} \\ &\quad \left(\psi_{i,h,k}(-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}} + \phi_{i,h,k} \right) \\ &\quad \text{in the case } k \text{ even and } i = 0, \dots, \frac{k-2}{2} \text{ and in the case } k \text{ odd and } i = 0, \dots, \frac{k-3}{2} \\ \psi_{i,h,k+1} &= \frac{[Mh + k(N-1) + 2i + 4]!!}{[hM + (k+1)(N-1) + 2i + 4]!!} \frac{[hM + (k+1)(N-1) + 2i + 1]!!}{[hM + k(N-1) + 2i + 1]!!} \phi_{i,h,k} \\ &\quad \text{in the case } k \text{ odd and } i = \frac{k-1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

We note that also $E_{h,k}^{\dots} \in \mathcal{F}$.

Thanks to this transformation, eq. (60) becomes

$$E_{h,k+1}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{N-1}} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{N-2} \gamma_{N-1}} = E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}. \quad (62)$$

Let us note how many 4-vectors μ_α intervene in the second term in the right hand side of (61); they are $2i + 1 \leq 2 \left[\frac{k-2}{2} \right] + 1 \leq k - 2 + 1 < k$; therefore eq. (60), substituted in (59) transforms it into

$$C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \beta_1 \tilde{B}_1 \dots \beta_k \tilde{B}_k} = \frac{\partial^k}{\partial \mu_{\beta_1} \dots \partial \mu_{\beta_k}} E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k}. \quad (63)$$

Eqs. (62) and (63) substitute now eqs. (59) and (60); consequently, these last one can now be left out!

Eq. (63) with $k=0$ now yields

$$C_{h,0}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h} = E_{h,0}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h} \quad (64)$$

which is restricted by eq. (29) with $k=0$. After that eq. (62) will give, with an iterative procedure, $E_{h,k+1}^{\dots}$. Let us firstly deduce, from this procedure, some properties.

Property 1 *The leading term of $E_{h,0}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h}$ is $\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^6$ multiplied by a polynomial in the variable $\frac{1}{\gamma^2}$.*

Proof. This property is evident from eq. (56). ■

Property 2 *The leading term of $E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k}$ is $\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^6$ multiplied by a polynomial in the variable $\frac{1}{\gamma^2}$.*

Proof. Let us prove this with the iterative procedure.

It holds when $k=0$, for property 1.

Let us assume it up to the index k . From eq. (62), by applying Proposition 7 with $m=Mh+(N-1)k+1$, $r = \frac{N-1}{2}$, we find that property 2 holds also when $k+1$ replaces k .

This completes its proof. ■

By substituting now eq. (63) into eq. (29), this last one becomes

$$\frac{\partial^k}{\partial \mu_{\beta_1} \dots \partial \mu_{\beta_k}} \left[E_{h+1,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} - (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} \right] = 0$$

For Proposition 4 with $n=Mh+(N-1)k+1$, $r=k$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & E_{h+1,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} - (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} = \\ & = \sum_{i=0}^{\left[\frac{k-2}{2} \right]} \phi_i(\lambda) g^{(\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{2i+1})} \mu_{\alpha_1} \dots \mu_{\alpha_{2i+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

where the notation $g^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{2n}} = g^{(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{2n-1} \alpha_{2n})}$ has been used.

But, for the above property 2, jointly with the Propositions 6 and 8, we have that the left hand

side of eq. (65) has a leading term of the type $\left(\frac{1}{\gamma}\right)^6$ multiplied by a polynomial in the variable $\frac{1}{\gamma^2}$, while its right hand side has a leading term polynomial in γ^2 . It follows necessarily that both these leading terms are zero; in other words, both sides of eq. (65) are zero. In particular, from the left hand side we obtain

$$E_{h+1,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{M-1} \gamma_M} = (-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k}. \quad (66)$$

Therefore, we have to impose only eqs. (62) and (66); after that, the tensor $C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}$ defined by eq. (63) is the more general solution of eq. (29) and (30).

6.1 A consequence of eqs. (62) and (66)

We will see now that, as a consequence of eqs. (62) and (66), we may find the leading term of $E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k}$ except for a set of arbitrary functions of the single variable λ . This result is the subsequent (70).

To this end let us firstly prove that

$$E_{\frac{N-1}{2}k}^{0,k} = \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{(N-1)k-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k} c_{k,q}(\lambda) \frac{[(N-1)k+1]!!}{[(N-1)k-2q]!!} [(N-1)k-2q] \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q, \quad (67)$$

where the last $N-1$ functions $c_{k,q}$ are arbitrary functions of λ and the remainder are

$$c_{k,q} = c_{k-1,q}. \quad (68)$$

Let us prove it with the iterative procedure.

It holds when $k=0$, because in this case the right hand side has no terms, while the left hand side is zero for eqs. (64) with $h=0$, (23) and (25).

Let us apply Proposition 7 to eq. (62) with $h=0$, $r = \frac{N-1}{2}$, $m=k(N-1)+1$. We find that

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\frac{N-1}{2}(k+1)}^{0,k+1} &= \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{(N-1)k-2}{2}} c_{k,q} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{[(N-1)k+1]!!}{[(N-1)k-2q]!!} [(N-1)k-2q] \cdot \\ &\cdot (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}(k+1)} \frac{[(N-1)k+1+N-1]!}{[(N-1)k+1]!} \frac{[(N-1)k]!!}{[(N-1)k+N-1]!!} \frac{[(N-1)k-2q-2]!!}{[(N-1)(k+1)-2q-2]!!} + \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{N-3}{2}} f_{i, \frac{N-1}{2}}(\lambda) \gamma^{-[6+k(N-1)+2i]}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we have found eq. (67) with $k+1$ instead of k , $i = q - k \frac{N-1}{2}$ and

$$c_{k+1,q} = \begin{cases} c_{k,q} & \text{for } q = 0, \dots, \frac{(N-1)k-2}{2}, \\ f_{q-k \frac{N-1}{2}, \frac{N-1}{2}} \frac{[(N-1)(k+1)-2q-2]!!}{[(N-1)(k+1)+1]!} (-m^2)^{-\frac{N-1}{2}(k+1)} & \text{for } q = \frac{(N-1)k}{2}, \dots, \frac{(N-1)(k+1)-2}{2}. \end{cases}$$

This completes the proof.

It will be useful in the sequel also the

Property 3 $c_{k,q} = c_{k-i,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{(N-1)(k-i)-2}{2}$.

Proof. Let us prove this with the iterative procedure.

It is obvious when $i=0$.

From eq. (68) with $k-i$ instead of k , we have

$$c_{k,q} = c_{k-i,q} = c_{k-i-1,q}$$

for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{(N-1)(k-i-1)-2}{2}$. So the property is valid also when $i+1$ replaces i . ■

Now, from eq. (62) it follows

$$E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} = E_{h,k+2}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \tilde{B}_{k+1} \tilde{B}_{k+2}} g_{\tilde{B}_{k+1}} g_{\tilde{B}_{k+2}} (-m^2)^{-(N-1)},$$

and so on, until

$$E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} = E_{h,k+Mh}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \tilde{B}_{k+1} \dots \tilde{B}_{k+Mh}} g_{\tilde{B}_{k+1}} \dots g_{\tilde{B}_{k+Mh}} (-m^2)^{-\frac{(N-1)Mh}{2}}.$$

By applying h times eq. (66), the above equation becomes

$$E_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k} = \frac{\partial^h}{\partial \lambda^h} E_{0,k+Mh}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h \tilde{B}_1 \dots \tilde{B}_k \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{Mh(N-2)}} g_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} \dots g_{\gamma_{Mh(N-2)-1} \gamma_{Mh(N-2)}} (-m^2)^{-\frac{(N-2)Mh}{2}}. \quad (69)$$

In this way all the $E_{h,k}^{\dots}$ are determined in terms of $E_{0,k}^{\dots}$.

From eqs. (69), (67) and Proposition 6 with $n=Mh+(N-1)k+1+Mh(N-2)$ and $r = \frac{M}{2}h(N-2)$ we find that

$$E_{\frac{Mh+(N-1)k}{2}}^{h,k} = \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{(N-1)(k+Mh)-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k + \frac{Mh}{2}} \frac{d^h c_{k+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{[(N-1)(k+Mh)+1]!!}{[(N-1)(k+Mh)-2q-2]!!} \frac{[Mh+(N-1)k+1]!!}{[(Mh+k)(N-1)+1]!!} \eta[k(N-1)+Mh-2q, (Mh+k)(N-1)-2-2q].$$

This expression can be simplified because, for $q \geq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)}{2}$ we have $Mh+(N-1)k-2q \leq 0$, $(Mh+k)(N-1)-2-2q \geq 0$, so that at least one, among the factors intervening in $\eta(\dots, \dots)$, is zero. Then we can restrict to the values with $q \leq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}$ and, consequently,

$$E_{\frac{Mh+(N-1)k}{2}}^{h,k} = \gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{(N-1)k+Mh-2}{2}} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k + \frac{Mh}{2}} \frac{d^h c_{k+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{[Mh+(N-1)k+1]!!}{[(N-1)k+Mh-2q-2]!!}. \quad (70)$$

This agrees with the above used property 2.

6.2 Equivalence of eqs. (62) and (66) with eq. (70)

The result (70) has been proved as a consequence of eqs. (62) and (66). We prove now the vice versa, i.e., that eqs. (62) and (66) become identities when eq. (70) is used.

Let us begin with eq. (62): For the Proposition 6 with $n=hM+(k+1)(N-1)+1$ and $r = \frac{N-1}{2}$, and (70), the leading term of the left hand side of eq. (62) is

$$\gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^2 \frac{[(N-1)(k+1)+Mh-2]}{[(N-1)(k+1)+Mh-2q-2]!!} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}(k+1)+\frac{Mh}{2}} \frac{d^h c_{k+1+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{[(N-1)k+Mh+1]!!}{[(N-1)(k+1)+Mh+1]!!} \eta(Mh+k(N-1)-2q, Mh+(k+1)(N-1)-2-2q).$$

If $q \geq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)}{2}$ we have $hM+k(N-1)-2q \leq 0$, $hM+(k+1)(N-1)-2-2q \geq 0$, so that $\eta(\dots, \dots) = 0$; therefore we can limit to values with $a \leq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)}{2} - 1$ and the above leading term becomes equal to the right hand side of eq. (70) premultiplied by $(-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}}$ (use the property (68) with $k+1+Mh$ instead of k , i.e., $c_{k+1+Mh,q} = c_{k+Mh,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2} \leq (N-1)(k+1+Mh)-2$).

Therefore, eq. (62) is an identity.

Let us now prove the same thing for (66): For the Proposition 6 with $n=M(h+1)+k(N-1)+1$ and $r = \frac{M}{2}$, and (70), the leading term of the left hand side of eq. (66) is

$$\gamma^{-6} \sum_{q=0}^2 \frac{[(N-1)k+M(h+1)-2]}{[(N-1)k+M(h+1)-2q-2]!!} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k+\frac{M(h+1)}{2}} \frac{d^{h+1} c_{k+Mh+M,q}}{d\lambda^{h+1}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q \frac{[(N-1)k+Mh+1]!!}{[(N-1)k+M(h+1)+1]!!} \eta(Mh+k(N-1)-2q, M(h+1)+k(N-1)-2-2q).$$

When $q \geq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)}{2}$ we have $\eta(\dots, \dots) = 0$ so that there remain terms with $q \leq \frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}$, which is the right hand side of eq. (70) multiplied by $(-m^2)^{\frac{M}{2}}$ and derived with respect to λ (use $c_{k+Mh+M,q} = c_{k+Mh,q}$ for $q = 0, \dots, \frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}$ which holds for property 3 written with $i=M$ and $k+Mh+M$ instead of k because $Mh+k(N-1)-2 \leq (N-1)(k+Mh)-2$). Therefore, eq. (66) is an identity.

6.3 Determination of the tensor $C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}$

After having imposed eqs. (62) and (66), let us now impose eq. (63) for the determination of the tensor $C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}$. To this end, let us firstly note that from eq. (39)₂ with n odd and $s = \frac{n+1}{2}$ we find that the leading term of $\frac{\partial \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_\beta}$ is

$$\phi_{\frac{n+1}{2}}^{n+1} = \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n. \quad (71)$$

From eq. (39)₂ with $n+1$ instead of n and $s = \frac{n+1}{2}$ we find that the leading term of $\frac{\partial^2 \phi^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n}}{\partial \mu_{\beta_1} \partial \mu_{\beta_2}}$ is

$$\phi_{\frac{n+1}{2}}^{n+2} = 2 \frac{n+2}{n+1} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^{n+1} = -\frac{n+2}{\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n$$

where in the last passage eq. (71) and eq. (36) with $n+1$ instead of n and $s = \frac{n+1}{2}$ have been used. If $\phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n$ depends on γ by means of γ^2 , it follows that $\phi_{\frac{n+1}{2}}^{n+2}$ also depends on γ by means of γ^2 and is

$$\phi_{\frac{n+1}{2}}^{n+2} = -2(n+2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^2} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n \quad (72)$$

It follows that

$$\phi_{\frac{n+2r-1}{2}}^{n+2r} = (-2)^r \frac{(n+2r)!!}{n!} \frac{\partial^r}{\partial (\gamma^2)^r} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n. \quad (73)$$

(In fact, it holds for $r=0$. Let us assume that it holds up to an integer r . Eq. (72) with $n+2r$ instead of n becomes

$$\phi_{\frac{n+2r+1}{2}}^{n+2r+2} = -2(n+2r+2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma^2} \phi_{\frac{n+2r-1}{2}}^{n+2r} = (-2)^{r+1} \frac{(n+2r+2)!!}{n!} \frac{\partial^{r+1}}{\partial (\gamma^2)^{r+1}} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n,$$

where (73) has been used. The result is again (73) but with $r+1$ instead of r ; this completes the proof).

From eq. (71), with $n+2r$ instead of n , and for eq. (72), it follows

$$\phi_{\frac{n+2r+1}{2}}^{n+2r+1} = (-2)^r \frac{(n+2r)!!}{n!!} \frac{\partial^r}{\partial (\gamma^2)^r} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n.$$

This result and eq. (72) give

$$\phi_{\left[\frac{n+k}{2}\right]}^{n+k} = (-2)^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \frac{(n+2\left[\frac{k}{2}\right])!!}{n!!} \frac{\partial^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]}}{\partial (\gamma^2)^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]}} \phi_{\frac{n-1}{2}}^n.$$

This relation, with $n=Mh+k(N-1)+1$, and eq. (70) allows to obtain from eq. (63) that the leading term of $C_{h,k}^{\alpha A_1 \dots A_h B_1 \dots B_k}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\left[\frac{Mh+kN+1}{2}\right]}^{h,k} &= 2^{\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \gamma^{-6-2\left[\frac{k}{2}\right]} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{Mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}} \frac{(hM+k(N-1)+1+2\left[\frac{k}{2}\right])!!}{[hM+k(N-1)-2q-2]!!} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k+\frac{Mh}{2}} \\ &\quad \frac{d^h c_{k+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \frac{(q+2+\left[\frac{k}{2}\right])!}{(q+2)!} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^q. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

This result allows to determine the other coefficients $C_s^{h,k}$.

To this end, it will be useful to note firstly that, from eq. (36) with $n=Mh+Nk+1$ it follows

$$\phi_{s-r}^n = (-4)^r \frac{s!}{(s-r)!} \frac{(Mh+Nk+1-2s)!}{(Mh+Nk+1-2s+2r)!} \frac{\partial^r}{\partial (\gamma^2)^r} \phi_s^n. \quad (75)$$

(In fact, this relation holds for $r=0$. Let us assume that it also holds up to an index r ; from eq. (36) with $n=Mh+Nk+1$ and $s-r$ instead of s we find that

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{s-r-1}^n &= \frac{-2s+2r}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(Mh+Nk+3-2s+2r)(Mh+Nk+2-2s+2r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \phi_{s-r}^n = \\ &= -4(s-r) \frac{1}{(Mh+Nk+3-2s+2r)(Mh+Nk+2-2s+2r)} \frac{\partial}{\partial (\gamma^2)} \phi_{s-r}^n = \\ &= (-4)^{r+1} \frac{s!}{(s-r-1)!} \frac{(Mh+Nk+1-2s)!}{(Mh+Nk+3-2s+2r)!} \frac{\partial^{r+1}}{\partial (\gamma^2)^{r+1}} \phi_s^n\end{aligned}$$

where in the last passage eq. (75) has been used. The result is eq. (75), with $r+1$ instead of r , and this completes its proof.).

Eq. (75) with $s = \lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil$ and $r = s - s^*$, jointly with eq. (74) shows that

$$\begin{aligned}C_{s^*}^{h,k} &= (-4)^{\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil - s^*} \frac{\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil!}{s^*!} \frac{(Mh+Nk+1-2\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil)!}{(Mh+Nk+1-2s^*)!} \\ &\quad (2)^{\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil} \sum_{q=0}^{\frac{mh+k(N-1)-2}{2}} \frac{(Mh+k(N-1)+1-2\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil)!}{(Mh+k(N-1)-2q-2)!} (-m^2)^{\frac{N-1}{2}k + \frac{Mh}{2}} \\ &\quad \frac{d^h c_{k+Mh,q}}{d\lambda^h} \frac{(q+2+\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil)!}{(q+2)!} (-1)^{\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil - s^*} \frac{(q+2+\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil - s^*)!}{(q+2+\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil)!} \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right)^{q+3+\lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil - s^*}\end{aligned}$$

from which the above reported eq. (32), taking into account that

$$\left(Mh+Nk+1-2\left\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \right\rceil \right)! = \begin{cases} 0! = 1 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \\ 1! = 1 & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \end{cases}$$

and moreover, that $\lceil \frac{Mh+Nk+1}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{k}{2} \rceil = \frac{Mh+(N+1)k}{2}$.

7 Conclusions.

We consider the present results very satisfactory, because the closure which is found constitutes a consistent improvement of the previous one appearing in literature. It takes into account an arbitrary, but fixed, number of moments; moreover it satisfies the constraints exactly and satisfies also the supplementary conservation law related to the entropy principle. This fact guarantees the existence and uniqueness, well-posedness and stability of the solution of the initial value problem. Moreover it allows also further investigations, such as that concerning the warm plasma ordering and that concerning the behavior of the subsystems. These may be the subject of future works.

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